

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY, 1854.—An advertisement for the Weekly and Quarterly, 1854, is published in the New-York Daily Tribune, and is intended to inform the public of the various articles and notices contained in the same. The advertisement is published in the New-York Daily Tribune, and is intended to inform the public of the various articles and notices contained in the same.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 110,000 copies, and is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in the United States, and it is done in every State in the Union, British Province, &c., having for its readers Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. Those who wish to make their business known to the country over, would do well to try THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, each line for one week.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, each line for one week.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Saturday the Senate bill authorizing the issuing of registers for certain vessels to the Accessory Transit Company was passed; also, the bill increasing the salaries of Executive and Judicial Officers of Oregon, New-Mexico, Washington, Utah and Minnesota Territories; also, the bill to adjust the expenses of the Cayuse War in Oregon. The bill providing for the mail service between the Atlantic States and California, was then taken up. Mr. MACE, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to investigate the subject, said he would be able, in a few days, to present a report showing, among other things, and swindling from the beginning of the Pacific mail contracts to the present time.

IN ORDER TO AFFORD AN OPPORTUNITY TO LOOK INTO THE SUBJECT.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday week. The House then adjourned.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Fifty-seven fatal cases of cholera are reported in the bill of mortality for this City as occurring within the past week. To-day the Board of Health held a meeting to consider what should be done to prevent the spread of the pestilence. These deaths are in most instances the natural result of the filth by which the victims were surrounded, and in which thousands are now living. We do not allude especially to the streets. They are bad enough, and likely to remain so, if the Street Department and the Anti-Reform members of the Common Council can keep the people from cleaning them. The gutters are very foul, and the pavements disgracefully overloaded with garbage; yet there is plenty of Croton water, refreshing breezes and frequent showers—sanitary agencies for which we have no Alibama to thank, and which no Street Superintendent can pocket. The plague-spots in which the seeds of cholera so rapidly and fatally fructify are the tenement-houses, the old rookeries and blind alleys, into which the poorer classes crowd and are crowded with the most reckless disregard of health, comfort or decency. The slave-traders of Brazil might learn new methods for the closer packing between-decks of their chateaus, if they would examine these "apartments," and might point with triumph to the superior humanity and health of their system of arrangement for the "middle passage."

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION HAS RECENTLY

invaded some of these horrible places with a view to such cleansing as his duties and powers demand. In one place he found, in a densely populated locality, the store-house of bone-collectors, and having broken into several sheds, which the occupants refused to open, he got out a cart load of bones which had been gathered from the streets and markets, and were in a state of putrefaction, sending forth a stench which fairly drove the Inspector into the street to breathe. The alleys and cellars of the building were covered with garbage and excrement to such an extent that night-sweepers' carts were necessarily employed to convey it away. In one of the cellars was a family of six persons, of whom five were unable to sit up. Two or three were children, emaciated skeletons, covered with vermin, and looking more like corpses than living beings. In this one building there are now nearly a hundred and fifty souls, the greater portion of whom seemed quite sickened with the filth around them, and some even attempted violent opposition to its removal.

ONE CELLAR, BROKEN OPEN BY ORDER OF THE INSPECTOR,

was packed full of the heads of beef cattle, the effluvia from which was so overpowering that two of the Health Wardens were some days sick from its effects. Another instance was even more revolting: a little child so emaciated that her legs were not thicker than a man's thumb, her face covered with sores, and which she had no strength to brush off, and her whole body so foul with dirt that it was for the moment impossible to tell whether she was black or white. Even in this horrible hole, a woman was so much opposed to the expense and trouble of cleaning, that she fell upon the Inspector with clubs and bricks, and was only quieted by a lock-up at the Station House.

THERE ARE BUT A FEW OF THE CASES THAT COULD BE MENTIONED;

but we presume they are quite sufficient, not only to warrant but to demand that the Board of Health shall at once make a survey and cleansing of all such places.

IT WAS IN ONE OF THESE THAT THE CHOLERA FIRST APPEARED

in 1849, and in such barracks it now exists. There is no time to lose. Delay has already proved fatal. It will suffice to talk of diseased emigrants or point to the Quarantine for protection. That institution has done well. If half the care were taken to prevent the generation of Cholera in the City that there is to hinder its importation, there would be little cause for anxiety. We trust that the Board of Health will to-day decide to act promptly and vigorously in the premises.

WHAT IS TREASON AT THE SOUTH?

It is a singular fact, that the utterance of treason, as well as the trying to act it, by the politicians of the South, is attended to them as an evidence of their love for the Union and the Constitution; while the simplest expression of Republican sentiments by Northern men, is regarded as real treason in its most hideous form. The people of the South can worship Mr. Calhoun because he was a nullifier, can declare his most odious doctrines to contain the pure spirit of our institutions, can run for Federal and State offices as openly avowed Disunion tickets, and can come into Congress, filled with hate of the North, and of Northern men, and the federal compact, and yet they are cordially received, occupy important places upon committees, and are generally most active in bolstering up Southern institutions, through the protecting influence of the Union and the Constitution. If, on the other hand, a private citizen of the free States expresses himself in favor of freedom, or doubts the validity and morality of Slavery, he is execrated as a Disunionist, by the South, and pursued with the echoing cry, from the majority of Northern men who allow others to do their thinking. Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Sumner, are held up as monsters of treason, for defending the North from what they conceive to be the aggressive spirit of Slavery, and although they only do it through open debate in the halls of Congress, they would, if the South had its way, be absolutely proscribed from a practical participation in the legislation of the country.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THERE ARE MEN IN CONGRESS FROM THE SOUTH,

who were elected to their seats upon open and avowed Disunion tickets, who made this a direct issue with their opponents, and carried their majorities because they were in favor of treason, yet these men, being Southerners, escape all censure, become "treason," in Mississippi, Alabama, and South

Carolina, is construed into a triumph of the Union and the Constitution. The favorite doctrine of the Southern politicians is Secession; if any real or abstract disunionist thing occurs to them in Congress, they immediately threaten to divide the Union; this with them is set down to patriotism; but let a Northern man, suffering under evils that he has been educated from his youth up to oppose as contrary to good government and morals, hint that, rather than endure further encroachments, he would submit to a dissolution of the Union, and there goes up a cry of horror, and the unfortunate victim is morally pursued to death.

There is a tradition of a secret Convention once held at Hartford by certain oligarchs of New-England. The real object of the assembly has never been clearly divulged, but this fact has been made the bugbear by the South, and the term "Hartford Conventionist," has been the synonym of traitor, and the people of the North have blindly joined in the cry, and hunted down the Hartford Conventionists. Now, annually, for the last quarter of a century, meetings have been held in the South to discuss not the value of the Union, but how soon the already pronounced worthless bond should be cast aside. There are speeches uttered, and resolutions passed, which, for open and high-handed treason, would make the most vividly imagined horrors of the Hartford Conventionists sink into obscurity; yet the members of these cabals go unscathed, receive rich Federal offices, and are patriots, because treason in the South is interpreted as a triumph of the Union and the Constitution.

But recently a Convention was held at Nashville; it was called as a rally of the slave States, and was avowed to meet to prepare for Disunion. Mississippi and South Carolina officially declared their sympathy with the object, and every southwestern slave State had sympathetic representatives. The conclusion of the Convention was that Disunion was a good thing, a necessary thing, and in the minds of the controllers of public opinion of the South had already taken place; but that its proclamation and consequent acts must be deferred to a future time. Yet no Northern paper has pursued with denunciation the Nashville Conventionists; most of its active members are now honored servants of the Federal Government; and its sympathizers are foremost in their denunciations of the few Northern men who have the courage and intellect to maintain their integrity.

What is the cause of this ingenuous distinction against the men of the North? Is real treason a monopoly of the South? Look for a moment at some of the most honored men of the present Administration. There is De Bow of the Census Department, the Abby Polson of the South, who has for years poured out his insane meditations upon the Union, in all sorts of speeches and writings, that possess all the malevolence and bitterness of the vilest "northern fanatic," but possess nothing else; he is elevated to the responsible office he now holds, without a murmur against his Disunion sentiments, his treason-encouraging publications; he is a Southern man, and with him treason is loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. South is Disunion to Spain, but while the compromise measures were before Congress, and after they had matured into laws, South as United States Senator went through the South, applying the incendiary doctrine of Disunion with a zeal that sinks the most vehement abolitionists of the North into obscurity. He denounced the free States, their people and their institutions, with a violence that seemed to partake of insanity; he gloated over the, to him, immediate prospect of the formation of a "Southern Republic," and for no other reason than because it was a good thing in itself. Yet this active official traitor escapes all censure, and is honored with what is to the people of the North the most important diplomatic appointment in the gift of the Government.

Jefferson Davis is Secretary of War. So rank indeed is his avowed hatred to the Union that he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, preparatory to appearing as one of the leaders in the formation of "Mr. Calhoun's Southern Republic." In a speech at Natchez, Miss., he spoke of the contemplated Disunion, and, with all the explanatory eloquence he is master of, incited rebellion against the Federal authorities. Over his own signature he declared himself in favor of "armed resistance and insurrection," rather than slavish submission to the Federal laws, (the compromise measures), and suggested the establishment in the South of manufactures of arms and ammunition, as the most efficient preparation for the final alternative—Separation. Col. Davis counseled with Gen. Quitman, and induced that gentleman's Secession message, and sympathized with Quitman's confederates in their refusal to raise the stars and stripes over the State Capitol of Mississippi.

South finds his home in France, and could apply the knife to the throat of his adopted country, without committing matricide; but Davis is native-born, educated at the expense of the nation, a hero of Breaux Viste, and yet, while suffering from the unhealed wounds obtained in that bloody but glorious field, he was organizing treason in the State of Mississippi and counseling armed resistance to the Federal Government. There cannot be any love for the Union in his composition, for the struggle of the brave man who fell at Angelueta and in his sight, in defense of the stars and stripes, could not endure that design to his memory and sanctify its mission to his heart—a moral degradation that finds no parallel in history. And yet the hiring presses of Washington and the slaves of party everywhere, raise their voices against the people of Boston, because they felt deep, soul-stricken horror at the scenes enacted among them in the capture of Burns, while they have not a word of condemnation for the men of the South who love Disunion because of itself, and are only using the strong arm of the North to fortify their position by seizing Nebraska, Cuba and Mexico, and are then to leave the Free States this hope, to be whistled down the wind, the objects of their scorn and the easy dupes of their arts, the mistaken victims of a false sacrifice for temporary peace.

INDIANA.

On the 10th of July—being the 50th anniversary of the first adoption by Congress of the principle of confining Slavery within the territory already within its grasp—the People of Indiana who dissent from the Slavery and Whisky platform adopted by the late Democratic State Convention, will assemble and organize for a free fight against the disciples of Douglas and Bright. It is fortunate that the Legislature now to be chosen is to elect a successor for John Pettit, who was a noisy advocate of the Wilcox Provision when in the House five years ago, and is now one of its most unscrupulous betrayers and contemners. Pettit has just been home electing for himself, making speeches at La Fayette (his home) and Indianapolis, at which latter place his friends did not dare to risk a vote in their own meeting by offering resolves approving his course. Should a generous and unselfish spirit govern the councils of the meditated Convention, and nominations be made which prove acceptable to all opponents of the Missouri compact-breakers, the State will be swept by them in October for Free Labor in opposition to Free Run. At all events, we think the canvass cannot be managed so badly as to return John Pettit to the Senate. Indiana gave about the largest relative vote for Douglas's bill of any Free State, and it behooves her to see that the rebuke of her betrayers is signal and conclusive.

"The New-York Tribune" preaches better doctrine—doctrine which patriotic Whigs will cherish rather than the rampant sectionalism of THE TRIBUNE.

—Thus decants THE Ohio Statesman on THE TRIBUNE.

ONE's proposal that Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers who are earnestly opposed to the Nebraska

Integrity shall forego or postpone their differences until they shall have punished the accomplices of Douglas. Astonishing as it may seem THE TRIBUNE

Free Press, and every other active whipper-in of Pro-Slavery Democracy, takes the same view of the impolicy and mischief of the course recommended by THE TRIBUNE. This new-born trait of its lifelong

and embittered enemies for the integrity and perpetuity of the Whig party obviously means something. What do you think it is?

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

A new bill has been introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, modifying and reducing the Tariff of 1846. Though necessarily long, it may be summed up in a few words, especially as we cannot believe Congress will seriously try to pass it at this Session. Its leading provisions are as follows:

Brandy and all distilled liquors will pay one hundred per cent. as now, but Wines are to be reduced from one hundred to twenty per cent.

The present schedules of thirty and twenty-five per cent. are to be abolished, and Iron, Sugar, Tobacco, (in all shapes), with nearly all descriptions of Manufactures, are to be admitted at twenty per cent.

Flax, with Cotton (manufactured), Beef, Pork, &c., &c., is to pay fifteen per cent.; manufactured Tin, Zinc, and most Drugs and Chemicals ten per cent.; the residue, with Books, Silk, (raw), and pig Zinc, Tin, &c., five per cent. Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Guano, &c., are to be free, as at present, while Salt is among the articles added to the free list.

We are glad to see that Lenses are left subject to twenty per cent., and surprised that Coal is likewise taxed twenty per cent. Surely, if any article ought to be, or can afford to be, free of duty, Coal is that article. Why Distilled Spirits should still be taxed one hundred per cent. we do not comprehend.—But we think this bill is not framed to be passed.

We would speak with reverence, and trust we do so in declaring our conviction, that Almighty power itself is incapable of creating a more inconsistent and absurd a being than man.

The Journal of Commerce of this City professes to be an eminently moral paper, and to be guided by the dictates of Christian duty. Yet it advocates the Nebraska bill, whose intent is to spread the crimes and the horrors of African Slavery over a vast virgin country, concentrated to freedom, and to damn with unspeakable degradation and oppression millions of men whom THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE professes to believe that God himself died to save.

The same paper on Saturday last condemned the sinfulness of opening the Crystal Palace on Sunday evening for a Sacred Concert, and appealed to moral and religious people not to countenance such a shocking degradation of the Sabbath. It professed to perceive in this imaginary violation of a ritual obligation, great dangers to the moral health of the State, and virtuously preached against it.

We knew not how to comment better upon such an exhibition of pety as is displayed by THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE than to quote to that paper the language of the Master it professes to serve:

"We unto ye, hypocrites, for ye pay tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith, ye should have done, and not to leave the other undone."

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

A Complimentary Supper was given at Richmond, Va., to Marshal Rilev and his aids of Boston, who went thither as captives and guards of anti-slavery Bards, when they were lodged in jail, notwithstanding the lies so freely told of his willingness to go back, rejoicing that he was clear of the Abolitionists, &c., &c. The supper was given at the American Hotel, and was well attended, and for the first time since the capture of the fugitives, the room was not empty.

We had guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

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missioner, and means to enjoy the residue of his days in his old home—North Bennington.

MR. JOHN VAN BUREN expects to sail for Europe on the 10th July, to be absent from three to four months. He intends to visit Scotland, St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

The Hon. ANDREW TRACY, M. C. from Eastern Vermont, declines a reelection. Reason—ill-health.

Gen. SAM HENSON is announced to address the people of Norwalk, Conn., on the 4th of July.

The Rev. HENRY W. LEE, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y., was elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, May 31.

The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver an Oration at the Crystal Palace on the 4th of July next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1854.

The opinion prevails here that the Homestead bill will pass, and that the Senate's amendment, providing for a recess from the 17th July to the 14th October will be adopted, though the latter will be strongly opposed in speeches by leading men.

The Nebraska-Kansas appointments bill is all the talk. The list is not definitely determined on. Mr. BACON is terribly indignant in consequence of the name of Gov. WRIGHT having been mentioned for Governor.

One account says that the nomination of Mr. WESTBROOK as United States District Attorney for New-York, will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, but it is doubtful. The appointment hangs fire.

The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain the bill will be passed during the ensuing week.

The debate on the Veto Message closes on Tuesday, and the Homestead measure will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion.

The Territorial appointments will be kept back as long as possible, that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive wishes to pass through smoothly. The number of applicants is enormous, and embarrasses present action.

It is confidently believed the House will concur in the Senate resolution for recess immediately upon the passage of the Homestead bill, which bill is to be made a party measure, at least in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The Union of this morning publishes the following dispatch received by the Hon. W. P. Harris from Gen. Quitman in relation to the statements connecting him with the Fillibusters:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Tell the Editor of THE Union that no man is authorized to speak for me in this respect. Publish this. (Signed) J. A. QUITMAN.

XXXIII CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to the vessels of the Accessory Transit Company, and the bill for the appointment of Executive Officers of Oregon, New-Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota Territories; appropriating \$75,000 toward paying the expenses of the Oregon, Cayuse, Indian and Mexican War; to establish a military road in California; and granting lands to actual settlers. An amendment was made for the appointment of Surveyor-General, and Register and Receiver for Nebraska and Kansas, in order to open up lands in those Territories for settlement.

The following bills were likewise passed: Amending former acts relative to the appointment of Surveyor-General, and the donation of lands in Oregon. Authorizing surveys of the tract of land belonging to the District of Columbia, in New-Mexico, for a Military Road in Oregon. Authorizing a settlement of the expenses attending the Rogue River Indian War in Oregon. Appropriating \$35,000 for a Military Road in Oregon. To amend an act to provide for the suppression of Indian Hostilities, and compensating the Civil Officers who served in New-Mexico, that Territory was under Military Government.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution, giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Lieutenant Manly of the navy, of a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

The House took up the bill providing for a weekly mail service between New-York and San Francisco, and authorized the Postmaster-General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States Mails from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and from New-England, to San Francisco and back, by the most expeditious practicable route; the service to be performed semi-monthly, and at such times, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, as, in connection with the other mail service, will secure, as near as practicable, a weekly mail each way between the places designated; provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed \$500,000 per annum. No contract under this act to be made for more than four years. Any contract so made may be determined on and rescinded by the House at any time, without notice to the contractor. It is made his duty to determine any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract thereafter whenever greater expedience may be secured by so doing. Said contract to be subject to the provisions of the act. The company have, in connection with the other mail service, will secure, as near as practicable, a weekly mail each way between the places designated; provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed \$500,000 per annum. No contract under this act to be made for more than four years. Any contract so made may be determined on and rescinded by the House at any time, without notice to the contractor. It is made his duty to determine any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract thereafter whenever greater expedience may be secured by so doing. Said contract to be subject to the provisions of the act.

A question having arisen as to whether this arrangement can be entered upon without impairing the present contract.

Mr. MACE, (Ic.) Chairman of the Select Committee, heretofore appointed to investigate into steamship frauds, said he would be able in a few days to present a report showing there were astounding frauds and swindling, from the inception of the contracts for carrying the mails to and from California, to the present time.

And we have no hope, he said, that the company have, in connection with the other mail service, will secure, as near as practicable, a weekly mail each way between the places designated; provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed \$500,000 per annum. No contract under this act to be made for more than four years. Any contract so made may be determined on and rescinded by the House at any time, without notice to the contractor. It is made his duty to determine any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract thereafter whenever greater expedience may be secured by so doing. Said contract to be subject to the provisions of the act.

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